

REMARKS

Claims 1-14 are pending.

A. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11 and 12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Ebling et al (US 7,150,029) in view of Anderson et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0154481). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Note that the present invention checks whether ETT packets are included or not, however, the cited art, and Ebling in particular, does not check whether ETT packets are included or not.

Claim 1

Claim 1 is directed towards a method of controlling an extended text table (ETT) information display on an electronic program guide (EPG) screen for a digital television, comprising, in part, *detecting whether an extended text table (ETT) packet exists by retrieving received packets; and confirming a program including the extended text table (ETT) packet, when the existence of the extended text table (ETT) packet is detected.*

The Examiner refers us to Fig. 18 in Ebling, and in particular, decoder 100, indicating that Processor 22 separates data according to type based on an analysis of Packet Identifiers (PIDs) contained within packet header information.

Then the Examiner again refers to processor 22 with regard to the step of *confirming a program including the extended text table (ETT) packet, when the existence of the extended text table*

(ETT) packet is detected, stating that processor 22 matches the PIDs (or other data identifiers e.g. TCP/IP identifiers, SCIDs etc.) of incoming packets.

Accordingly, the Examiner appears to be holding that the processor 22 not only performs the step of *detecting whether an extended text table (ETT) packet exists by retrieving received packets* based on the analysis of the Packet Identifiers (PIDs), but also performs the *confirming* step based on an analysis of Packet Identifiers (PIDs).

We note that Ebling discloses that many kinds of multimedia objects provide program guides or contents by decoding. It also utters PID because of checking error or synchronizing; and it explains that the extended text table (ETT) is one of the multimedia objects for decoding. In other words, Ebling discloses only decoding the extended text table (ETT) information and setting it into the EPG. And Ebling fails to disclose checking whether packets are included or not.

Regarding the confirming step, Ebling utters PID values to merely identify a video, an audio or a sub picture data. Therefore, a program including ETT packets cannot be confirmed in Ebling.

That is, Ebling fails to disclose the detecting step and the confirming step of the present invention.

Additionally, Ebling fails to teach *providing a visual indicator to a television program listed in an electronic program guide (EPG) displayed on the electronic program guide (EPG) screen, when an electronic program guide (EPG) ON command is requested by a viewer of said digital*

television, said visual indicator providing a visual indication of the existence of extended text table (ETT) information corresponding to said program.

Here the Examiner has referred us to Anderson. Anderson only indicates the program including a supplementary content with a predefined unique symbol (see paragraph [0025]), wherein the symbol is associated with the program in advance, and unlike the present invention, cannot be continually changed while receiving packets.

Anderson does not make reference to an Extended Text Table (ETT). Accordingly, there is no teaching of displaying an Extended Text Message (ETM) corresponding to an ETT.

Therefore, the rejection of claim 1 is deemed to be in error, and should be withdrawn.

Claim 8

Claim 8 is deemed to be non-obvious and patentable over the applied art for the same reasons as claim 1. Additionally, claim 8 calls for *confirming a virtual channel including the extended text table (ETT) packet, when the existence of the extended text table (ETT) packet is detected*, whereas claim 1 called for *confirming a program including the extended text table (ETT) packet*.

The applied art is silent in this regard.

Therefore, the rejection of claim 8 is deemed to be in error, and should be withdrawn.

Accordingly, claims 2, 4, 5, 9, 11 and 12 are deemed to be non-obvious and patentable over

the applied art for the same reasons as claims 1 and 8.

B. Claims 3 and 10 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Ebling et al (US 7,150,029) in view of Anderson et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0154481) and Milnes et al (US Pub. No. 2006/0026645). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 3 and 10 are deemed to be non-obvious and patentable over the applied art for the same reasons as claims 1 and 8.

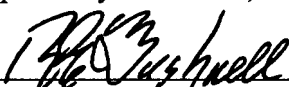
C. Claims 6, 7, 13 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as rendered obvious and unpatentable, over Ebling et al (US 7,150,029) in view of Anderson et al. (US Pub. No. 2003/0154481) and Pilat (US Pub. No. 2003/0084445). The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection for the following reason(s).

Claims 6, 7, 13 and 14 are deemed to be non-obvious and patentable over the applied art for the same reasons as claims 1 and 8.

The examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, withdraw the objections and/or rejections and pass the application to issue in view of the above amendments and/or remarks.

Should a Petition for extension of time be required with the filing of this Response, the Commissioner is kindly requested to treat this paragraph as such a request and is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 02-4943 of Applicant's undersigned attorney in the amount of the incurred fee if, **and only if**, a petition for extension of time be required **and** a check of the requisite amount is not enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,


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